

# Blue Urges Steps to Protect Cities From Bubonic Plague

## SURGEON-GENERAL BLUE TELLS OF WAR ON PLAGUE

Man Who Saved New Orleans From Scourge Modestly Describes Work.

### DISEASE IS SPREAD BY RATS

No City Is Immune From Deadly Disease, Which In All Times Has Been Known as "The Plague"—State Authorities Should Keep Up Fight.

In telling of the fight, in which he was chief instrument and leader, waged against the recent outbreak of the bubonic plague in New Orleans, Dr. Rupert H. Blue, surgeon-general of the United States Public Health Service, said last night at the meeting of the Southern Medical Association in the Jefferson Hotel that the outbreak found the city unprepared to combat the dread disease.

"The result," he said, "was to delay eradication. And how about the other cities on the Atlantic seaboard? The fact that they are open to this great peril has been known for ten years. The best way to combat the disease is to prevent it. The State boards of health should be prepared to meet the emergency should it ever arise."

Colonel Blue said that the disease, at one time or another, had made its appearance in every habitable portion of the globe, and that it was the worst and most devastating of all the plagues that had ever visited mankind. It was once in Egypt, and may have been one of the seven plagues of that country in early times.

### TELLS OF ANTIPLAGUE CAMPAIGN IN NEW ORLEANS

Colonel Blue's address was on the "Anti-Plague Campaign in New Orleans," and was illustrated with lantern slides showing the means which the United States Public Health Service had used in the time of the plague in New Orleans, and the means which the State, city and county took to rid New Orleans of the danger.

"The word plague," he said, "means one plague, the greatest of all the plagues. It is a word which has been used since the time of the plague in New Orleans, and was known as the black death. It was known in Egypt more than 400 years before the Christian era. It swept Italy in the time of the plague in 1348, and it was known as the plague of St. Anthony. It was known in London in 1665, when 62,000 people died of it in one year. Even though medical science had made some progress, it was not until the time of the plague in New Orleans that the disease was eradicated."

### PLAGUE HAS APPEARED IN VARIOUS SECTIONS

Colonel Blue told of the ravages of the plague in Mexico in 1902 to 1903, when 250 cases were reported, and of its appearance among the Chinese in San Francisco in 1900, which was its first appearance in the United States. From May, 1907, to January, 1908, it appeared in San Francisco again, and all classes suffered. Out of 160 cases, seventy-seven deaths were reported. In 1907 the plague appeared in Seattle, and a year later the epidemic plague made its appearance among the ground squirrels on the coast of California. He related the facts concerning the outbreak of the pestilence in other parts of the United States, pointing out that no city was immune. The situation here, he said, was serious. In 1907 a conference of the nations was held in Venice, and measures were taken to safeguard every port. Another conference was held in Paris in 1902, and forty governments were represented. In 1902 a Pan-American conference was held, and it was recommended that every government represented should notify the other of the outbreak of the plague among its own people. This convention was followed by another in 1909, when it was recommended that every means for the sanitation of seaports should be taken, that all buildings, especially those in which foodstuffs were stored, should be rat-proof, that it should be made obligatory that the people should use only salvaged food from garbage cans, that owners of vessels should rig their ships of rats at periodic intervals, and would be provided in all seaports. The conference recognized to the full the importance of the plague among the nations, and the fact that the plague was a danger to the world. The conference recommended that the United States had a poor organization and lack of funds, and that it was necessary to prevent full compliance with the recommendations. Colonel Blue said, however, that the United States had a good organization and funds, and that it was necessary to prevent full compliance with the recommendations. He said that the United States had a good organization and funds, and that it was necessary to prevent full compliance with the recommendations.

### APPEARS IN RATS AND SPREADS THROUGH FLEAS

The speaker described how the plague first appeared in rodents and from them to humans by the flea. It was clearly demonstrated, he said, that the pestilence spreads from rats to humans, and that the rat is a constant and terrible source of danger. The infection may be kept alive in rats from year to year before it finally reaches a human being.

### "The need of getting rid of rats,"

he said, "is apparent to all." Lantern slides showed in interesting fashion how this modest man, who never used the first personal pronoun in all his talk, conducted the work of eradicating New Orleans, and the whole country of the most ravaging pestilence which has ever visited the earth and which history still records as "the plague."

### Program for To-Day

11 A. M.—General session, auditorium, Jefferson Hotel. Report of nominating committee. Report of councilors. New business. Unfinished business. Election of officers. Selection of place for 1915 meeting.

Section on medicine, 9:30 o'clock, in auditorium.

Section on public health, 9:30 o'clock, parlors A.

Section on surgery, 9:30 o'clock, parlors B.

Section on ophthalmology, rhinology, otology and laryngology, 9:30 o'clock, room 620.

## TROPICAL ZONES WILL BE SETTLED BY WHITE PEOPLE

Surgeon-General Gorgas Says Modern Medicine Has Made Them Habitable.

### GREAT AREAS CAN FEED WORLD

Amazon and Congo Valleys Present Vast Fertile Regions for Modern Development—Comprehensive Drainage Plan Needed in South.

In discussing the malaria situation generally, and the methods he had used to combat its spread in the Panama Canal Zone and in Rhodesia, South Africa, Surgeon-General W. C. Gorgas, of the United States Army, said yesterday afternoon that the most important point to him at present was the fact that the tropical countries are on the eve of a great change in population.

"We are on the eve," he said, "of seeing the tropical zones settled by the white people of the Saxon race as we have it in the United States, because we know that the white man can go there now. The great valleys of the Amazon and the Congo will probably produce all the food needed by the world if they are settled by white people. The European war will further change social and economic conditions, and will result in a vast emigration into the tropical countries."

### WHITE RACE ONCE LIVED IN TROPICS

"It is probable that our race must once have lived in the tropics before they learned the use of clothing and discovered fire, and that it could not have lived in Virginia and the Dakotas as those States are today, without the use of fire and clothing. They learned something of the temperate zone, moving northward in the warm season, though probably thousands of those ancient people were frozen to death when they were caught by the wintry season, and without having learned the use of clothing and fire, they must have looked on Virginia, if they came so far north, much as thirty years ago we looked on the Panama Zone, as being so unhealthy that the white man could not live there. Fire and clothing afterwards saved them, and gave them an advantage to those early people, as prophylaxis has now become an advantage to us."

"The knowledge of protection has spread rapidly in the twelve years that I have been doing this work in the United States. Now every State in the Union is doing more or less in prophylaxis. In a few years malaria will be much less prevalent than it is now."

### COLONEL GORGAS TELLS OF MALARIA PREVENTION

Colonel Gorgas said that malaria was the most important disease to be combated in the sanitation of the tropics and the health of the nations of the temperate zones.

"My experience," he said, "has been in dealing with the disease with general measures, and I think that the seven-tenths of the cases are successful in the treatment of the disease. The method which is successful in nine-tenths of the cases is a general thing, and it is the line of advice to the individual. I believe that the individual protection which will be given to the brush and undergrowth around the house, drain the land for a distance of 200 yards, protect his house with quinine until unsanitary conditions are removed. My advice to the Rhodesian government when I was in South Africa was to adopt a general rule adopted in the Panama Zone."

### THE SECTION ON MEDICINE WAS TAKEN UP YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WITH PAPERS AND DISCUSSION ON MALARIA, THE GENERAL OPINION BEING THAT PROPHYLAXIS, CONSISTING OF EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, WAS THE BEST METHOD OF COMBATING THE DISEASE FROM THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY, IN WHICH IT IS PARTICULARLY PREVALENT.

Dr. C. C. Bass, of New Orleans, La., said that the chief source of infection in people who have clinical malaria, and that the greatest spreaders of the disease are those who had in their veins sexual parasites, and that the disease is transmitted from one person to another by the bite of a mosquito. He said that it was important not only to cure and disinfect the patient, but that it was necessary to go further and advise others in the patient's household to be treated.

### L. O. HOWARD, OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D. C., REPRESENTED BY D. L. VAN DINE, OUTLINED A PLAN FOR A CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

He said that it was essential to study the geographical and topographical features of the country and the regional disposition of mosquitoes. Mosquitoes, he said, are not particularly rural, and malaria is essentially a rural disease. More serious than the loss of life from malaria he contended, due to the loss in property returns, due to the presence of the disease and the inability of the sufferers properly to work their farms.

### CIVILIZATION HAS AIDED SPREAD OF DISEASE

Dr. Howard said that the advance of civilization had increased, rather than decreased the spread of the disease, because of the construction of roads and stone quarries, in the still water of which the mosquito found a favorable breeding ground. He thought that the present prophylactic measures were too general to be standardized. As showing that the disease is more widespread in the South than anywhere else in the country, he said that there were 72,000 acres of swampy land in the country, of which 55,000, 000 were in the Southern States. In addition to this vast territory of swampy acreage, he said that there were 1,900,000 acres that needed drainage.

Dr. H. R. Carter, of the United States Public Health Service, discussed "The Effects of Impounded Water in Producing Malaria and a Preliminary Note," and showed that the great increase in impounded water in the South had resulted in a corresponding increase of mosquitoes, which, however, could be avoided if the ponds and artificial lakes could be so constructed as to be drained or so cleared of surrounding brush so as to have wind and wave action. He suggested that all such impounded water be placed under the control of boards of health.

### RECOMMENDS INTRAVENOUS METHOD OF CURE

Dr. T. E. Wright, of Monroe, La., told of the great success that had been accomplished in the Mississippi-Pacific Hospital by the intravenous method of cure. He cited twenty-one cases that had been treated since September, and said that only three had suffered a recurrence of the disease. He advised further and more continued use of this method.

Dr. C. C. Bass reported the work accomplished by the malaria commission of the Southern Medical Association since its last convention. The number of papers which have been published are fifty; the number of public addresses, twenty-five; and much work has been done by the United States Public Health Service. The commission is now engaged in preparing a short treatise on diagnosis and treatment, copies of which will be given to all who want them. Dr. Bass endorsed the work of the United States Public Health Service, and hoped that it would continue.

### WOULD USE EHRICH TREATMENT WITH OTHER REMEDIES

Part of the session was taken up with a discussion on a certain type of blood disease and its treatment and cure. There was some conflict of opinion as to the treatment to be used, whether the Ehrlich method be used alone or in conjunction with other treatment. It seemed to be the general opinion that the Ehrlich treatment, when used in the early stages of the disease, was sufficient in itself. Some, however, advised that all treatments be used in conjunction so that there should be no doubt as to the result. It seemed to be generally conceded, too, that this disease should come within the field of the general practitioner rather than within the scope of the specialist. One speaker advised that the disease should be suspected in every patient, whether it was indicated or not. Dr. E. H. Martin, of Hot Springs, Ark., thought that in a few cases the disease might be practically wiped out.

### RUNNING AFTER FALSE GODS IN USE OF RADIUM

(Continued From First Page.)

ever being the bane of middle life, he said that it was rather because there were more people living at the age of forty-five than at the age of sixty. In brief, Dr. Rodman's talk, so far as the layman was concerned, was in the nature of advice. He reiterated that the chief thing to do is to make an early diagnosis and to depend upon surgical operation as a cure, rather than upon treatment by radium or the X-ray. If the cancer be taken in time, before it has reached its secondary stage, it can be cured. After the initial stage the chances for a cure constantly lessen until the growth has taken such a hold that cure by operation or other remedy is beyond the present means of the physician. Every continuing lesion or sore should be suspected, and advice from a physician should be immediately sought. Because one feels well, even after the growth has continued through several months or a year, is not an indication that one has not the cancer. Rather, the continuance of the initial sore is indicative that it is cancer. And many lesions, said Dr. Rodman, that are not primary cancers, may become so, for cancer finds its breeding ground in a broken surface.

### Much else of the address was devoted to a technical discussion of the more approved means of operation for breast cancer and to stern denunciations of the disapproval of those who would resort to what he termed "newfangled" methods of treating this disease, rather than to surgical removal.

### Barnes Meeting Postponed.

On account of evangelistic services, the November meeting of the Richmond Barbers-Philatelic Union, which was to have been held to-morrow night in Pine Street Baptist Church, has been postponed. The next meeting of the union will be the second Friday night in December in Tabernacle Baptist Church, when the annual election of officers will be held.

### Finds Money Reported Stolen.

E. F. Houghley, 513 North Tenth Street, who reported to the police that \$100 had been stolen from his apartment, yesterday informed headquarters that he had found the money in his room.

### FREE SAMPLE COUPON

Send for a Free Sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy, in plain wrapper.



DR. C. W. STILES, of United States Public Health Service.

### PAPERS ON EYE DISEASES PROVE OF GREAT INTEREST

General Discussion in Sectional Meeting of Subjects of Technical Interest—Elected Officers To-Day.

So interesting have the discussions proved in the Section on Ophthalmology, Rhinology, Otology and Laryngology, of the Southern Medical Association, that the scheduled program has been greatly delayed since the convention began. Yesterday, and the day before, it was found necessary to postpone the reading of several papers because so much time was taken up with discussions. Officers of the section have made known, however, that discussions are welcome and no attempt is being made to hurry any part of the program.

According to the schedule, this section at 11 o'clock this morning will hold a general session and elect officers, but some doubt was expressed last night as to whether the reading of the papers set on the program will be finished in time to-day to take up that work. The papers read in the section yesterday were largely of a technical nature, and would prove of little value to the average layman. Many of the papers were read by members of the association. Prominent among them were the following: Richmond men: Dr. Stuart McGuire, Dr. Charles V. Carrington, Dr. J. Allison Hodges and others.

### ADVENTISTS IN SESSION

Encouraging Progress Shown in Reformation of President Moffet.

That the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination has made encouraging progress in this State during the past year was shown in the report read by President W. C. Moffet, in the opening business session of the Virginia Conference, which is holding its annual convention in the church of the denomination on Morris Street, near Alhambra.

President Moffet cheered the hearts of the delegates when he stated that three Russian churches in Yale have been united with the Adventist denomination. These churches, together with their pastor, have changed their faith as the result of the evangelistic endeavors held by S. G. Hurley, of North Dakota. They are now raising their house of worship and will replace it with a modern building.

Another evangelist, Alec Yakovenko, has come from North Dakota to continue the Russian work in Yale, and will also conduct a church school for the children of the new converts. Practically all in the Russian colony in Yale have accepted the Adventist doctrines. Efforts are now being put forth to raise a Russian church at the same place. Another new church has been organized at Norfolk, while the membership in Lynchburg and other places has been increased.

### Semi-Monthly Pay Law Violation.

From Industrial Inspector J. B. Clark, a report was received by Labor Commissioner James E. Roberts yesterday on the case of the Phoenix Furniture Company, which was tried in Cambridge, Montgomery County, yesterday morning. The concern was prosecuted by the State Department of Labor for ignoring the law requiring the payment of wages to employees at least twice in each month. The Phoenix Company was fined \$100 for violation of the fact that this was a first offense, the magistrate imposed a minimum fine of \$1 with all costs added.

### Mothers' Club to Meet.

The Stenwald Jackson School Mothers' Club, of which Mrs. Page Walker West is president, will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the school building, Main and Lombard Streets.

## "ON TIME"



Engineers are expected to bring their passengers in ON TIME. Motormen are discharged unless they run their cars ON TIME. Merchants fail in business unless they supply their customers ON TIME. To enjoy good health and intestinal regularity, you must be ON TIME.

Dr. J. H. LAX comes as a BLESSING to everybody that is troubled with CONSTIPATION, indigestion and Liver ailments. It moves the bowels just when complete evacuation is needed. No purging, no running a half dozen times—just one complete evacuation.

Just think of a laxative ointment that in 2 MINUTES empties the lower bowels and makes you feel fresh and vigorous. No waiting all night for relief. No disturbing of the stomach and intestines. It stimulates the bowels to just when your bowels are going to act. They act when you wish them to.

Sold by all Druggists—or we will send you a tube upon receipt of 25 cents.

Large Tube (Contains 5 times amount of 25c size) 50 cents.

TU-BO COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

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## MEDICAL ALUMNI HOLD ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

Graduates of University of Virginia School of Medicine Meet Here.

### ALL SECTIONS REPRESENTED

Dr. Hugh Young, of Baltimore, Is Elected President—Will Hold Reception of Army Doctors at Charlottesville During Finals.

The Medical Alumni Association of the University of Virginia held an enthusiastic meeting last night at the Jefferson Hotel, and effected a permanent organization. The following officers were elected: president, Dr. Hugh Young, Baltimore; vice-president, Dr. Richard Whitehead, Charlottesville; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Thomas V. Williamson, Norfolk.

The meeting was attended by fifty physicians, representing practically every section of the South, who received their medical education at the University of Virginia. A delightful banquet was served after the business session. The purpose of the organization, as stated at the meeting, is to promote the general welfare and progress of the University of Virginia, and to advance the progress of the medical department in particular. The organization also seeks to encourage research and scientific work, and to further in every particular the enlightenment and education of the medical profession and of the laity.

### PHYSICIANS OF CONFEDERACY CAME FROM UNIVERSITY

Nearly 100 physicians who received their medical education at the University of Virginia, and who served the Confederacy during the War Between the States, are still living, and glowing tribute was paid to them in the meeting last night. Dr. George Ross, of Richmond, and Dr. Hugh Young, of Baltimore, each spoke in an interesting manner of the parts played by sons of the State university in the Civil War.

It was stated that an especial effort will be made to get as many veteran physicians as possible to attend the meeting of the Medical Alumni Association to be held next spring, when the "dormitory" are held at the university.

Scattered throughout the United States there are nearly 1,000 practicing physicians who attended the University of Virginia, and at the present time an effort is being made to get them to join the Medical Alumni Association. Secretary Williamson has sent letters to various parts of the country, and in response he has received numerous replies.

The alumni association will probably hold its next meeting in Richmond, although this was not definitely decided last night. Sectional alumni associations representing various parts of the country will be organized with a central meeting place. This matter rests in the hands of officers of the organization.

Following the banquet last night, brief speeches were made by numerous members of the association. Prominent among them were the following: Richmond men: Dr. Stuart McGuire, Dr. Charles V. Carrington, Dr. J. Allison Hodges and others.

### CONCEALED WEAPON.

Clyde Morrison, twenty-six years old, was yesterday arrested by Richmond Police on a charge of carrying a concealed pistol on his person. This charge resulted from a search of his person by a police officer who was charged with the property of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

### Encouraging Progress Shown in Reformation of President Moffet.

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## SYMPOSIUM ON FRACTURES OF INTEREST TO SURGEONS

Dr. George Ben Johnston and Dr. J. S. Horsley, of Richmond, Take Part.

### USE STEREOPTICON VIEWS

Papers of Technical Character Are Read and Discussed by Eminent Specialists—Will Elect Officers for Section To-Day.

The section on surgery of the Southern Medical Association conducted a symposium on fractures yesterday which proved of great interest to the large number of specialists and experts attending the meeting. A discussion on "Tetany Following Partial Thyroidectomy," by Dr. George Ben Johnston and Dr. S. W. Budd, both of Richmond, opened the program. The great danger of injury to the smaller glands of the body and diseases peculiar to them were discussed at length.

A paper read by Dr. J. M. H. Rowland, of Baltimore, Md., on "Observations on Pott's Extract," caused considerable discussion. Dr. J. W. Williams, of Baltimore, Md.; Dr. L. M. Allen, of Winchester, and Dr. W. W. Wilkerson, of Montgomery, Ala., took a prominent part in the debate. A paper by Dr. Carroll W. Allen, of New Orleans, on "The Use of a Clamp in the Removal of Vesical Tumors," was the subject of much favorable comment.

### ILLUSTRATE REMARKS

Dr. Isidore Cohen, of New Orleans, vice-chairman of the section on surgery, spoke on "The Repair of Fractures From an Experimental Viewpoint," illustrating his remarks with stereopticon views. A paper by Dr. R. W. Knox, of Houston, Texas, and one by Dr. Hugh H. Trout, of Knoxville, Tenn., dealt with the subject of the treatment of united fractures.

Other speakers in the section on surgery were: Dr. R. L. Payne, Jr., Norfolk; Dr. J. S. Horsley, Richmond; Dr. Duncan E. Ewe, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Michael Hoke, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. W. C. Campbell, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. E. L. Scott, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. John D. Traylor, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. R. T. Tinsley, Taylor, Baltimore; Dr. Henry H. Hazen, Washington; Dr. E. H. Terrill, Richmond; Dr. Floyd W. McTear, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Rufus E. Fort, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. H. A. Alexander, Raleigh; Dr. Joseph Graham, Durham, and Dr. W. W. Crawford, Hattiesburg, Miss.

The section on surgery will meet this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the palm room at the Jefferson Hotel, when an extensive program will be carried out. Officers of the section to serve during the ensuing year will be elected at the afternoon session.

### Miss Boardman to Speak Here.

The Chamber of Commerce received a telegram yesterday from Miss Mabel Boardman, a member of the executive committee of the National American Red Cross, stating that she will make an address in Richmond on November 24. Miss Boardman will discuss the work of the Red Cross in the present war. She will probably speak at the Jefferson Hotel under the auspices of the Richmond Red Cross Society.

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